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an organization of industry which demands and is assured a large unemployed margin of labor contains within it the seeds of social and industrial degeneration. The long seasons of no work or of intermittent work in our great manufacturing cities cause a form of distress that is only aggravated by charitable relief, and social reformers must more and more turn their attention to devising ways of meeting this difficulty. Mr. Hunter makes the evil plain, but he suggests no remedies. Even where remedies might be pointed out, as, for instance, in the treatment of the immigration question, for which a constructive programme is already shaping itself in the minds of the more thoughtful, he refrains from suggesting the hopeful side, and here as elsewhere dips his brush in midnight. The method is a legitimate one, if the whole book were avowedly no more than a bundle of personal impressions, but, as has been suggested, impressions are quite elaborately reinforced throughout by statistics and authorities, and, to this extent, they are calculated to mislead the unwary.

PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. RICHMOND.

SOCIOLOGICAL PAPERS. By Francis Galton, E. Westermarck, P. Geddes, E. Durkheim, Harold H. Mann and V. V. Brandford. With an introductory Address by James Bryce. Published for the Sociological Society. London: Macmillan & Co., 1905.

This series of sociological papers may be described as the first volume of the transactions of the recently established Sociological Society. The first paper is an Introductory Address delivered at a meeting of the Sociological Society in April, 1904, by its President, the Right Hon. James Bryce, on the "Use and Purpose of a Sociological Society." Mr. Bryce's opening address is an admirable summary of the objects which the Sociological Society has set before itself. According to Mr. Bryce one of the first objects of a Sociological society should be to keep its eyes open over the whole field of human activity and to be ready to lend a helping hand to every new development of social study until such study creates an interest and assumes proportions which will enable it to stand on its own feet. In order to illustrate the need of a society for such a purpose as this Mr. Bryce tells us that when he was recently making inquiries into the results of the intermarriage of white and colored races he found that no society of any kind had examined this question;

that few data of any accurate kind were to be had relating to it, and that all our current ideas as to the supposed evil effects of the intermarriage of civilized with uncivilized races were matters of conjecture. Mr. Bryce also points out that a Sociological Society which has as its fundamental object the study of social phenomena as a whole is in an excellent position for exhibiting the co-relation which exists between the various social sciences. Many of these sciences at the present time take little or insufficient cognizance of what is being done in other branches of social study outside their immediate sphere. The result of this comparative isolation is that we get detached studies of certain social facts and processes, but these studies are seldom pursued or presented as part of a greater whole. "A single society," says Mr. Bryce, "surveying the whole field of human phenomena ought to be able to bring all these diverse and formally unconnected yet interlacing branches into systematic coöperation." Coöperation of this character, it is believed, will lead to a more rapid advance towards the correlation and unification of all forms of knowledge bearing on man.

In Great Britain during the past century an immense amount of practical work has been done in the domain of what may be comprehensively described as philanthropy. But philanthropic effort has been to a large extent conducted without any clearly defined general aims, and sufficient account has not been taken of the fact that in the process of remedying or palliating certain admitted and glaring evils in our social system it is easy to create fresh evils of an almost equally disastrous character. Mr. Bryce considers that the best remedy for this defective state of things is to possess a sound theoretical basis for practical effort, and he considers that a Sociological Society is the most appropriate instrument for providing such a basis. In short, the sum and substance of Mr. Bryce's address is a plea for the application of the same careful rigorous scientific method in the human sciences as has been applied with such conspicuous success in the physical sciences. The fundamental presupposition is that the whole structure and development of human society is just as much under the dominion of law as the processes of inanimate nature and that the supreme task of Sociology is to discover the sociological laws which preside over the collective evolution of humanity. This it must be confessed is a task of gigantic magnitude. It is infinitely more complex and difficult than anything we meet with in the sciences of

nature. The multiplicity of conditions which determine the growth and development of human society is so ramified and obscure that the task of discovering these conditions differentiating them, analysizing them, assigning them their proper order of importance is nothing less than stupendous. Yet this is a task which the human mind must grapple with if our knowledge of human society is to advance from an empirical to a scientific stage.

These observations on Mr. Bryce's paper have left little space for dealing with some of the excellent papers in the body of the volume. These papers, we are told in the preface, may be grouped under three heads. The first group is devoted to a consideration of the History and Methodology of Sociology and includes papers on the "Origin and Use of the Word Sociology" by Mr. Victor Brandford; on the "Relation of Sociology to the Social Sciences and to Philosophy," by Mr. Brandford and Professor Durkheim; and the translation of an article contributed to the *Revue Philosophique*, by Professor Durkheim and M. E. Fauconnet, on "Sociology and the Social Sciences." According to Mr. Durkheim and Mr. Fauconnet, it is no use discussing in the abstract what Sociology is; Sociology, they say, exists: it is the science of social facts, and the practical and fruitful thing to do is to make ourselves acquainted with the course of its development. In the study of Sociology it is not enough to show that social facts are governed by laws; we must point out in addition that these social facts are dominated by specific laws of their own. These laws are comparable to the laws which prevail in physics and biology, but they are not to be identified with them or reduced to them; they possess a character peculiar to themselves. In these circumstances the social sciences must pursue a method of their own, and the systematization of the social sciences must be effected by a method adapted to the facts of social life.

The second group of subjects in this volume is described in the preface as "Pioneer Researches in Borderland Problems," and comprises an excellent paper by Dr. Westermarck on the "Position of Women in Early Civilization," and a contribution of equal value by Mr. Harold H. Mann on "Life in an English Agricultural Village." These interesting researches relate to special phases of social life. It is in the field of specific social ideas and social institutions that the best work in sociology will be done for many a day to come. Until the whole domain of social development has been exhaustively covered by special studies in the historic growth and

structure of social ideas and institutions it will be impossible to formulate sociological laws applicable to society as a whole. The third set of papers are termed by the editors "Applied Sociology," and consist of a paper by Mr. Francis Galton on "Eugenics," and another by Professor Geddes on "Civics." Mr. Galton's paper deals with the best methods of producing good citizens by means of a higher conception of the duty of sexual selection, and Professor Geddes's paper insists on the necessity of creating a higher type of city. Both papers are stimulating and suggestive and open up problems which the western world must face and solve if it is ultimately to produce a higher type of man and eliminate the decadent and degenerate classes which at present hamper the progress of civilization. The Sociological Society is to be congratulated on the appearance of its first volume, and it is to be hoped that a long career of usefulness and prosperity lies before it.

W. D. MORRISON.

LONDON.

JUGENDLEHRE: EIN BUCH FÜR ELTERN, LEHRER UND GEISTLICHE.  
Von Dr. Fr. W. Foerster, Privatdozent für Philosophie am Eidgenössischen Polytechnikum und an der Universität Zürich.  
Berlin: Druck und Verlag von Georg Reimer, 1904. Pp. xvi, 724.

In this book Dr. Foerster, a practical schoolman and professor at the University of Zürich, gives as the result of his personal experience and labors, a full exposition of his ideas on the Moral Training of the Young.

In doing so, Dr. Foerster wants it clearly understood that he in nowise desires to replace religion by mere moral culture in education and life. On the contrary, he willingly acknowledges that his own pedagogical practice has strengthened in him to the utmost the faith in the undying ethical and pedagogical importance of religion.

But, as the freedom of thought and the religious liberty enjoyed in America since the Declaration of Independence become more and more established in Europe, the public schools find themselves forced, on account of the diversity of religious convictions represented in their pupils, to restrict or entirely to abandon religious instruction in their class-rooms. The conscientious German mind, however, feels itself bound to offer to the children in the schools something more than the mere training